The New-York Times, Published October 6, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Some Explosions to be Made.—A New Trial Allowed for Shepherd, Sentenced to Death for Arson.

Yesterday, at the opening of the Court of General Sessions, a telegraphic dispatch was received in the District-Attorney's office, from Albany, announcing that the Judges of the Court of Appeals had affirmed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in this City, in the case of James Stephens, convicted of the murder of Capt. Jacob Allen, on the high seas, on the 1st of July, '57. The circumstances which gave rise to the deliberate murder, with a lamp, at No. 116 Monroe-street, on the evening of the 4th July, '57, were reported at the time. Stephens was tried for the murder of Capt. Allen, and was convicted in the Court of Sessions, and was sentenced to be executed; but the execution was suspended.

Thomas Bradon, on the 5th June, quarreled with Thomas Bradley, at a house in Cherry-street, and struck him with an iron bar. The evidence being conflicting in the case, the Court directed a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. The prisoner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR HOUSE-keeper, by a respectable woman, who can be well recommended. Call at No. 24 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to assist in the care of children. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 24 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A young woman, who can be well recommended. Call at No. 24 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a competent young woman, who can be well recommended. Call at No. 24 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, MIDDLE-aged, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and can be well recommended. Address J. W., box No. 24 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing if required; best of City references. Call at No. 25 Downing-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing, or to assist in the care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has been used to children

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Announcements of the Week.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Mr. and Mrs. [illegible].

WINTER GARDEN—Don.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Two Rivals—Fashion Tried.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Ten Pearson—Trial by Jury.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—My Husband's Wife—Seven Ourangs—Evening—Out of the Depths—Ballet.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Performances.

HOOLEY & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the Art Association Institute.

BOWERY THEATRE—Water's Edge.

DODWORTH GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whilock's, No. 626 Canal-street—Model Exhibition.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 718 Broadway—Washington Receiving the Colours of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is little room for doubt as to the success-ful organization of a fresh piratical expedition to Nicaragua. The United States officials at the Southern ports are on their defent. The exact numbers that have made their escape from Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, and—perhaps, from other points, is still a matter of conjecture; but there is reason to regard the estimate of 2,000 as not ex-cessive. Against any such force of Anglo-Ameri-can origin, it is, of course, vain to expect any valid resistance from the united efforts of the Central Americans. They are, however, to have the aid of a powerful auxiliary in the shape of the English Government which is resolved to purge and disperse the marauders, even at the cost of invading the soil and sovereignty of Nicara-gua. Lord Lyons yesterday had an interview with Gen. Cass, announcing this intention; and found the American State Department disposed to acqui-esce in the proposed measures. The Secretary, perhaps, found it difficult, on the spur of the mo-ment, to evade the precedent established by Capt. Paulding; and, indeed, after the culpability of permitting the escape, this Government was scarcely in a position to oppose any corrective pre-sented by the English Envoy. Dispatches went out by the Aspinwall steamers, yesterday, instruct-ing the British fleet-officer on the San Juan station to spare no means to capture and disappoint Walker.

The news from Cuba to Oct. 3, received by steamer here and at New-Orleans is of slight in-terest. The rumor of the retirement of Gen. Concha from the Captain-Generalship continued to circulate.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday it was decided to send the California mails by the Vanderbilt steamer, the *Northern Light*. Cozzens relinquished his con-tract on the condition that his sureties should be released. Quite an excitement was created by the reports which were circulated with reference to the proposed departure of filibusters. Gen Wheat and his friends left by the *Baltic*, for what destina-tion time must show. Marshal Rynders and his aids were thrown into a state of great trepidation by the sudden disappearance of the steamer *St. Louis* from her wharf. She was finally discovered at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, where it was said she had gone for repairs.

The Academy of Medicine had somewhat of an exciting meeting last night, the question being the indorsement of the resolution adopted by the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, in April last, to the effect that yellow fever is not contagious, and that personal quarantine may be safely abolished, provided that *fomites* of every kind be rigidly restricted. Dr. Gibson read a paper advocating the resolutions, which were op-posed by Drs. Bebee, Francis and Valentine Mott, though for different reasons. The discus-sion lasted till a late hour, when the further con-sideration of the subject was postponed till the next meeting.

The tenth annual Convention of the American Bible Union, commenced yesterday in the Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., was elected President for the ensuing year. The business transacted during the three sessions into which the day was divided, consisted in the election of officers, the reception of reports, and the appoint-ment of committees on the various subjects to which the Union devotes its attention. These more formal proceedings were interspersed by de-votional exercises and free conferences, which gave opportunity for the delivery of several addresses.

The determination of the Court of Appeals, in the cases of James Stephens, under sentence of death for murder, and of James Shephard, under similar sentence for arson, has been received. In the former instance the exceptions taken by pris-oner's counsel to the ruling of Judge Rockwell have been overruled, and the execution ordered. Shephard is indulged with a new trial, on the ground that the house burned was his own prop-erty, and to some extent, reserved from the or-dinary application of the statute.

In the Board of Education a proposition to place a Gymnastic apparatus in the schools, was refer-red to the Committee on Course; and a resolution recommending larger indulgence for the children in the Primary Departments, in the way of recrea-tion, was adopted. The estimate for 1860 was sent in and ordered to be printed. The aggregate amount required is $1,314,052, which is an increase upon the estimate for 1859, of about $70,000.

The Cricket Match between the All-England Eleven and Twenty-two of America, has closed with the second innings of the Twenty-two. They made 54 runs, which, with the 36 made during their first innings, gave them 92, against 186 made by the All-England during their first innings. Three cricket matches game to-day, in which the Englishmen will play against each other, assisted by five of the Twenty-two on each side.

The Mozart Hall Democratic Senatorial Convention met last evening. Their proceedings resulted as follows: Fourth District, William Wilson; Fifth District, no nomination—a tie vote between Messrs. R. V. D., and Bernard Kelly; Sixth Dis-trict, W. Drake Parsons; Seventh District, P. G. Montgomery.

The Money Market, yesterday, presented no new features. Exchanges were somewhat easier. A concession was represented as having been made, before the close of the Boston mail, on Tuesday, on Southern drawn sterling bills, with City bank-ers' indorsements. The Stock Market was excited and unsettled, with free transactions, especially in New-York Central Shares, the demand for which was increased by the reduction in price, which had the effect of eliciting many orders from new buyers.

The Live Stock markets were not so well sup-plied as they have recently been. At the princi-pal, or Forty-fourth-street market, only 3,000 beeves were on sale, while last week there were 4,000. The total City receipts (4,156) show a slight reduction of 1,021 heads for the week. Prices advanced at the general markets of Tuesday and Wednesday from 3c.@1c. ₱ lb., on the estimated dressed weight; and the yards, notwithstanding, were cleared before night. Milch Cows are in better request, good animals finding purchasers as readily as they were offered. Veal Calves sell readily at slightly improved rates. Sheep and Lambs are worth 50c. each more than they were last week, stock all sold. Swine receipts con-tinue light. Market cleared up, and prices ad-vanced.

The receipts of Breadstuffs were light. Flour, however, declined about 10c. ₱ bbl. The demand was fair, and fairly met, at the reduced rates. Wheat attracted more attention, especially from shippers, and prices were somewhat firmer. The transactions in Corn were limited, though the mar-ket favored buyers. Provisions were more sought after. Pork and Lard were dearer. Coffee, Sugars and Molasses were unchanged. Rice was inactive. The public sale of Teas passed off, in the main, satisfactorily. Naval Stores were in-quired for, as were Bituminous Scotch Pig Iron, Fish Oils, Tallow, Hay, Hops and the better qualities of Dry Codfish. Hemp, Hides and Leather were liberally dealt in. The freight engagements were rather heavier, including 5,709 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, for Liverpool, at 9½d.; and 12,000 bushels do., also in ship's bags, for Glasgow, at 9d. ₱ bushel. There were 870 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cost of Disorder in Utah.

The contracts for the transportation of sup-plies to the army in Utah are about once more to be made. The bids are before the Depart-ment, and a decision, it is said, will be an-nounced in a few days. The expenditure which is thus about to be again incurred is enormous, and before the matter goes any fur-ther we desire earnestly to call the attention of the public to the reckless course which the Ad-ministration is pursuing with regard to it.

Incredible as it may seem, all, or nearly all, the supplies for the five thousand men whom we maintain in the Territory, are sent over the plains from St. Louis, at an average cost of about $500 a ton for transportation! Large bodies of men, horses, mules and wagons, are employed in the service, and by the time each ration has reached Utah, a hundred times its value has been consumed in get-ting it there. To this evil of expense which this course is entailing on us, we have to add that of corruption. The profits on the contracts are enormous, and constitute a prize of inestimable value to the friends and adher-ents of the Administration. To expect from the latter, under such circumstances, unbend-ing purity in their distribution, would, we need hardly say, argue a sanguineness of disposition which we hope the public has by this time out-grown. The heroes of the coal and Navy Yard jobs are not the men to allow a friend to sigh for a good thing in vain; and the men of the army are consequently far from being the only lovers of their country on whom the transport service sheds its blessings. Jobs produce jobs. Every huge abuse begets nu-merous little abuses. An enterprise of such magnitude as the feeding of 5,000 men a month's march from home overland, opens a thousand little vents through which the money leaks out. We exposed one of them the other day, in which mules figured as the *corpora delicti*, and we may feel certain there are a hundred such.

Now, if this drain on the Treasury were going on for any tangible object, in which the safety or honor of the country were in the least concerned, we should not think of saying a word against it. We might possibly suggest the propriety of buying the heavier portion of the supplies, such as flour and meat, in Utah, where they can be raised in any quantity, and where the people certainly would raise them, if the Government would have the condescen-sion to buy them instead of bringing them from the States. Mormons have several peculiari-ties, but a contempt for money is not one of them; and if they were offered a market for the quantity of beef and bread which 5,000 men need to keep them in fighting order, and they refused to avail themselves of it, we can only say, it would be one of the most remarka-ble social phenomena of the day—more re-markable than even Mormonism itself.

But the trouble is that this monstrous expen-diture of public money actually produces no result whatever in the shape of service. The troops, who are fed at so costly a rate, are totally useless, and have been useless ever since they went to Utah. They neither re-stored order, nor do they maintain order. Be-fore they reached their destination Mr. Bu-chanan had arranged matters privately himself with Brigham Young; and ever since they have been there the Mormons have been behaving very much as they behaved before. The pres-ence of the troops produces no effect whatever on the Mormon policy, for the simple reason that the mode of thwarting and defying the Government which they have chosen, is one which a soldier cannot touch. Mr. Buchanan has insisted on governing them by the aid of the civil Courts, and through the civil Courts they insult and defy him and his office. If he had consulted the wishes of the country, he would have adopt-ed in the outset military means of bringing the Mormons to reason; but he chose his own course, and we set forth the result last week. He is now, however, adding injury to insult, for he not only rejects our advice, but makes us pay what it would have cost to take it. He refuses to use the army as we wished, and yet insists on keep-ing it on a war footing at our cost, and lets the Mormons do what they please to boot. There are various ways of putting down re-bellion, but Mr. Buchanan's way is the most remarkable one we ever heard of, and we fear the tax-payers of the United States will find it one of the costliest.

A New Sensation Preacher.—These last few years have been singularly prolific in odd, out-of-the-way, striking, eccentric preachers. Some of them draw audiences by their talents, and others by their singularities, and some by a combination of both; but of all the oddities with which the pulpit has lately been illus-trated, we venture to say the Rev. Henry Clay Dean, as described by the Dubuque *Times*, is, in every respect, the most remarkable. As it is but right that posterity should receive a vivid impression of so singular a luminary, we quote the description entire:

"Rev. Henry Clay Dean.—This individual, sent out by the State Democratic Central Committee, visited this city on Saturday last, and made a speech at the Court-house. In personal appearance he is a curiosity. He is about five feet and a half high, very fat and very slovenly, wears his hat tipped over on one side, and when he walks rolls and swaggers along like an over-fed butcher. His profession is that of a Methodist minister, but he looks and acts about as much like a preacher as a porcupine does like an antelope, or a hog like a canary bird. When he commences a speech, he thrusts both hands into his breeches pockets, draws his head down between his shoulders, doubles himself into a heap like another Quilp; speaks in a low, whining, canting tone; paces the platform backward and forward, walks down into the aisle, among the audience; gradually raises his voice, lifts up his head, brandishes his fists, and makes a climax by rending the air and pawing the ground like a bull."

The reverend gentleman's manner of "mak-ing a climax" is something to which all rhetoricians should direct their attention. We venture to say, no master of the art, either ancient or modern, makes any allu-sion to it. We presume he must be a relative of another very remarkable man, Henry Clay Pate, who has recently figured in a duel in Virginia—the most complicated, we believe, ever fought, or attempted to be fought, in that land of hair-triggers, hair-splittings and hair-brains. It appears, as well as we can make out from his own statement, that he acted as everybody's second, gave information against everybody to the police, and finally challenged everybody himself. Henry Clay Dean's "undoubling" and "unrolling" himself, "brandishing his fists," "rending the air," and "pawing the ground like a bull," in the discharge of his sacred functions, are nothing to this.

The Fall of Sebastopol.

The fact that Sebastopol has fallen (though not now authoritatively reported from St. Peters-burg, will, no doubt, evoke a good deal of sentimental sorrow from hundreds of tender-hearted people, who think savages and full-robbers the most interesting of mankind, and delight to take sides with raw flesh and Rous-seau against tooth-brushes and civilization. For many a year past the name of the "Hero of the Caucasus" has been sy-nonymous with romance in Western literature. Newspaper articles, magazine papers, solid tomes have been written about him and his marvelous exploits. Combining the prophet with the guerilla, dwelling in rocky fortresses, so remote and inaccessible as to give his ex-istence an almost semi-mythical character—but described, by the few who from time to time contrived to gain access to him, as a miracle of personal beauty, self-control, sa-gacity and exaltation; ruling his people by the power of their religious faith in his supernat-ural endowments, and beating back army after army of the veterans of Russia from mountains venerated as the traditional cradle of the great Caucasian race—Schamyl's, it must be owned, has been a figure to fix the eye of others than the mere seekers after sensations. There is some-thing honest and human in the sympathy which is always sure to be excited by the bare idea that a race or a man is contending against hopeless odds for a passion like the love of home, or an instinct like the thirst of inde-pendence; and it is well enough, perhaps, that in this world, which is so full of egotisti-cal Gradgrinds, we should occasionally be thrown off our guard by such a career as that which has just been brought to a close in the Caucasus. But when that career has, indeed, been closed, and its merits and results come to be calmly weighed in the scales of the world's serious interests, we shall always be tolerably certain to find that there are two sides to the splendid picture which has awakened so many emotions; that Right does not always necessarily range herself on the weaker side, and that a man may sometimes be in the minority, and be beaten, without at all deserving to have been in the majority and victorious. The story of Tecumseh has its touching side for the Indian leader certainly, and until time shall be no more there will al-ways be young ladies found to weep over the woes of Oscrola. A good sound thrashing of the Danites, with a vehement persecution of the Latter Day Saints, and a five years' hunt of Brigham Young through the Rocky Mountains, would suffice to make the Mormon President a theme for school compositions and pathetic songs. We should have his portly form work-ed for us in *crochet*, and some future Forrest would doubtless reproduce, to the awe and ad-miration of a generation yet unborn, the haughty bearing and the stentorian tones of sublime defiance with which the Prophet of Utah met his doom. His seventy silly wives would flower beneath the charitable fancies of the future into houris of surpassing loveliness: his adobe-built dairy would become a gilded sera-glio: his wash-tubs be etherialized into fountains, lustrous, musical and cool. In our own day we have seen the Emir Abd-el-Kader, despite his self-imposed and rather untranslatable title of the "Cutter-off-of-Christian-heads-for-the-love of God," glo-rified into a hero of the albums. In the field he was the modern Jugurtha. When he was captured his admirers seemed to think that he was defrauded of his historical dues because instead of having his ears torn from his head and being cast headlong down into a Mamer-tine bath of chilling stone, like his Numidian prototype, he was politely escorted to Paris, punished with patent-leather boots and *gants Boivin*, and lionized by pretty women of fash-ion. However, they consoled themselves by discovering a striking resemblance between his head and the traditional types of the Sa-viour. Meanwhile Algiers, delivered from the pestilence of his fiery and fanatical ambi-tion, gradually settled down to her destiny; colonization became possible where conquest had been difficult enough before, and Christian civilization began in earnest once more to re-claim her own in those wide regions from which the Vandal rooted out a whole Christian world centuries ago.

Schamyl has been the Abd-el-Kader and the Mohammed in one, of the Caucasus. From a station as obscure as that from which Tamer-lane sprung, he gradually climbed on the passions, fears and superstitions of his people, by force of his own adroitness, enthusiasm and energy, to a virtual despotism over all the tribes along the Caspian Sea. He inflamed the religious hatred of these tribes against their Christian neighbors, the Russians, and fought the battle of semi-barbarism against the ad-vancing column of Muscovite colonization with tremendous perseverance, through long years of alternating disaster and success.

All who hated Russia, or feared her in Eu-rope, enlisted under the crescent with Schamyl, and gave their pens to his cause. They repre-sented him as the soul of freedom in Asia; the bulwark of national rights in the East. In point of fact he was simply the Imem of the Caucasus, bent on retaining the great power he had won, and on making progress impossible. English-men wrote verses about him, and Frenchmen dramatized him for the Porte St. Martin, not that they loved Schamyl so much, but that they loved Russia so little. Russia meanwhile kept steadily on her career; and now, in the fullness of time, sees her foe at her feet. Her victory is the victory of order, commerce and civilization. If she will but improve it in the spirit which Alexander II. seems to be breathing throughout the whole body of his vast empire, she may well afford to leave Schamyl in the enjoyment of the sentimental sympathies, while he himself receives the sensible congratulations of man-kind.

A Matter of Taste.—Mr. Dickinson, in ad-dressing the great ratification meeting at Albany, though as happy as he usually is in many of his "hits," nevertheless made some statements which he must have been aware would be received with some little incredulity. One of them was that the Democratic Party "had a divine mission to carry out, but that this must be done by human agency." We do not mean to deny absolutely the truth of either branch of this proposition. But we can-not think the divinity of the Democratic mis-sion is quite as clear as the extremely human nature of some of the agencies which it employs. It is a little difficult to under-stand why a party whose work in this vale of tears is of such a sublime character, if it be driven into the use of human agency at all, should be under the necessity of selecting such persons as occasionally carry on its work in these parts. The bullies and shoulder-hitters, whose yoke the Democratic revivalists are try-ing to throw off, are as unlike persons engaged in a "divine mission" as any body of men we know.

Mr. Dickinson will understand that the "Russian Bey" and the new Registrars of Election do not strongly resemble one of the Apostles or the Prophets, and we defy their best friends to detect much likeness in them to the angels. It is, of course, a great thing to have a "divine mission," and a sad thing to have to use "human agencies;" but why, of the various agencies which our world supplies, select so largely cocktails, corner groceries and pugilists?

There is an incongruity here which we hope the leaders of the party will make haste to remove. Human agencies, apparently, are none of them worthy of the Democratic Party; but as there is room to choose even amongst 'em, of the various kinds, we prefer the clean, the sober, the honest, the industrious, to the dirty, the drunken, the thievish and the lazy.

The Democratic Reform.

The *Evening Post* is willingly incredulous in regard to the movement for reforming the organization of the Democratic Party. Like a thorough partisan, as it professes to be, it denounces the Democratic Party as too rotten for reform, and affects to think it very strange that the respectable men in its ranks do not cut loose from their associates and "join the Re-publicans." It does not seem to occur to the *Post* that differences of political opinion may prevent so summary an escape from Demo-cratic corruptions as it suggests,—to say noth-ing of some little uncertainty whether the ob-ject sought would be attained. The *Post* itself did not leave the Democratic ranks, until long after the abuses and frauds practiced in its name had excited the distrust and indignation of the better portion of the public:—it waited until a change of party positions upon the Slavery question rendered the transfer of alle-giance necessary to the maintenance of its political principles. It should consider that similar scruples may still prevent its old asso-ciates from following its example without its inducements.

For our part we are heartily glad to see the reform begin in the heart of the Democratic party itself. The public welfare is deeply con-cerned in seeing it probed to a successful issue *there*. So far as this City is concerned, it is clearly and unquestionably the party of the majority. It has generally had possession of the City Government, and is, therefore, justly held responsible for its degradations and corruptions. It probably always will be in the ascendancy here, until some other rule than that of mere numbers prevails; and it is therefore of the utmost importance to the City that it should be redeemed from the base and fatal influences which now control it. So long as rowdies, bullies, fighting men, gamblers, political jobbers, and the horde of vagabonds who live solely by plunder, sway the councils of the Democratic Party, pack its conventions, appoint its delegates, dictate its candidates and control its officers, the City may well tremble at the prospect of Democratic ascendancy. But if its respecta-ble and influential members will take it out of the hands of this class of men, and redeem it from the influences which are sinking it so rapidly into contempt and degradation, they will do the community at large an essential service. We hope also that they will thus pro-mote the prosperity of the Party itself—for, although we have not the slightest interest or sympathy in its success *per se*, we should be sorry to think there was any party in this country which would not be strengthened by being reformed.

The *Post* appeals to Mr. Bell's action in the Board of Supervisors as an argument against the movement with which his name is now connected. We have already denounced the action of the majority of the Board in the ap-pointment of Registrars, as a flagitious out-rage upon justice and the public sense of de-cency;—and we regard Mr. Bell's share in it as utterly discreditable to him, and unworthy of his character and position. He acted like a reckless, unscrupulous partisan, when he should have acted solely as a citizen and a Supervisor. We have no apology to make,—no just censure to withhold,—for his conduct in this matter. But we shall not on that ac-count forget that Mr. Bell is a gentleman of character and position,—worthy of the general regard and esteem which he enjoys in the community, and not for an instant to be con-founded, in feeling or in character, with the corrupt and venal crew whose dynasty he seeks to overthrow. Mr. Butterworth, whose name is also mentioned by the *Post*, stands equally above reproach, and presents almost the only example of a high Federal office-holder, who will neither tolerate any appear-ance of infidelity among those in his employ, nor subordinate the necessities of the public service to the exactions and the clamor of party hunger. We are not in the habit of *indorsing* anybody; but we shall be agreeably disappointed if there are any men upon the Committee who will be more efficient in the work of reform than the two whose names have been mentioned.

The Liquor and Lager Dealers.—Our re-porter yesterday stated that the number of members of the Liquor-dealers' Association was between 6,000 and 7,000, and added that "the society are disposed to acquiesce in all rea-sonable demands of the authorities respecting the non-sale of liquor on Sunday." The attitude of this body, if correctly stated, contrasts with that of the Lager demonstration in the Bowery, under *quasi-clerical* auspices. There, the reso-lutions and speeches were revolutionary in the extreme. The authorities were to be resisted "*by force*," and the armed demonstrations of '48 in Germany were more than hinted at as the model method of putting down "Sunday despotism."

We should infer from this contrast, that the councils of the Liquor Dealers' Association must be influenced somewhat by right-minded, law-abiding Americans; while those of the Lager Dealers are controlled by Red-Republi-can Germans, aided by "the society for pro-moting civil and religious liberty." However this may be, the authorities owe it to their own consistency and dignity to bring the Sunday dealers in Lager under the same subjection to law as the dealers in Liquor profess to have made. Otherwise, the Liquor Dealers them-selves will have just ground of complaint, and will either resume their open traffic, or dis-guise it under the name of Lager; and the evil will fasten itself again on the public in as destructive a form as ever. In matter of fact, the Sunday Lager traffic, with its ac-cessions, is a more wide-reaching evil than the simple sale of lightning whisky. Both should be suppressed utterly, for the sake of public peace and morals, and with a view to the best interests of the community, the Dealers them-selves, and their employes included.

Our Relations with Brazil.—We have al-ready mentioned the reception by the President of Mr. Lamps, the new Brazilian Minister. Be-sides the ordinary forms of presentation and mutual compliments, the President further observed:

"This fact has heretofore been overlooked by the reciprocal interests of trade and commerce; thus we could supply Brazil with essential and important articles of produce which she could not produce; while Brazil, on the other hand, could furnish us with articles necessary to supply the wants of our people which our country cannot furnish. This be-ing the case, continued the President, trade could not fail to promote the prosperity of both countries. It was still too much restricted, though of late some of the most onerous restrictions had been to be counter-acted by Brazil. The President trusted that this policy might be pursued, because every measure for increasing the commerce between the two countries would be an additional source of prosperity to both."

These are eminently just and timely senti-ments,—applicable to our relations not only with Brazil but with the other Central and South American States. If our Government would shape its policy, steadily and sagaciously, to the increase of our commerce with Mexico, Cuba and Brazil, it could accomplish results for the country at large infinitely more advan-tageous than the discreditable attempts to ac-quire territory by which we have embroiled ourselves with nearly all our neighbors.

Suppressed Libels.—The Recorder treated the Grand Jury on Tuesday to a tolerably long dissertation on the law of libel—somewhat un-necessarily, as it seems to us, seeing that it merely heralds the trial of Beasley and a par-cel of fellow-offenders, who live by the pub-lication of obscene trash. It is not to the fact that these vagabonds do not understand the law that their misdeeds are due, but that they reckon upon the indulgence of those to whose hands the execution of the law is commit-ted. If Beasley had had his deserts, he would have been allowed to serve out his time on Blackwell's Island when he was last commit-ted. His early liberation, through a mistaken clemency, led him, and persons like him, to the conclusion that dirty libels were, after all, pec-adilloes to which nobody attached any impor-tance but the victims. It is not that such pub-lications as his injure anybody's character, as the Recorder seems to imagine, but no one wants to have his name associated on a printed sheet with every filthy idea that passes through the heads of fellows who never have any others. The matter needs no elaborate comments on the liberty of the Press, any more than a re-quest addressed to the City Inspector to remove a dung-heap needs to be prefaced by a treatise on chemistry. It is simply a dis-gusting little nuisance, which a police magis-trate ought to be able to suppress without any special pomp or parade of law books.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Estimate for 1860—More Facilities for the Recreations of the Children—Com-munication from Superintendent Randall Respecting the Examinations.

The Board of Education met last evening, the President, Mr. Warren, filling the Chair.

The Sixteenth Ward asked for arrearages of sala-ries of Messrs. McNary and Foulke, Principals of the Male Department of the school in that Ward. The salaries of these gentlemen were fixed at $1,800 a year, but subsequently the Board of Education adopted a rule that no Principal be paid more than $1,500. The teachers named have been receiving only $1,500, and they now ask for the remainder. The matter was considered at some length. It was claimed that, as the local Board had fixed the sala-ries at $1,800 before the Board of Education adopted the rule, the teachers were legally entitled to receive $1,800; and, in order to have the subject investigated, it was referred to the Committee on Finance. A prop-osition to place a cheap gymnastic apparatus in the schools was referred to the Committee on Course, Studies and School Books.

A communication was received from the City Su-perintendent in relation to his system of examination and marking. The communication was sent in in response to the request of the Board, and is reply to a communication from several teachers who com-plained that his system was faulty and calculated to do injustice to many. He gave a detailed account of his system of examination; considered it the best that he knew of, and asked if injustice had been done that specific charges should be made against him. The communication was referred to the Committee on Course, &c., who have the communication from the teachers under consideration.

Mr. Quinn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to obviate the injurious results of protracted confinement in the schools upon children under years, it be recommended to the Trustees of schools to diminish the time occupied in actual instruc-tion, in the Primary Schools and Departments in their several Wards, by devoting more of the time of school sessions to intermissions for safe and innocent recreation in the playgrounds of the schools.

The only objection to the resolution was that it was not sufficiently definite to be effective or understood by the various teachers. It was conceded that the condition of the Primary Departments of nearly all the Schools is very bad; that the rooms are inconvenient-ly crowded, and the atmosphere injurious to health.

Mr. Benedict said there was nothing presented which would effect any change. He thought what is known in relation to the matter should be brought to the attention of the Board in the form of a definite plan for relief, so that the Board could act upon it. After some further discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 21 to 5.

The Committee on Sites and School-houses pre-sented a report recommending that the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward be authorized to look for rooms for the Primary Department formerly in the Demilt Dispensary building. After the report had been read, it was stated that the school had already been removed, without authority, and other rooms occupied. The resolution was lost.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of calling upon the Comptroller for $50 for salaries of teachers and officers for 1859. The report was adopted.

The Committee on the Annual Estimate and Ap-pointment reported the estimate of the probable amount to be raised for the year 1860, for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of Common School instruction, in the form of a report to the Board of Supervisors. The following are the items:

Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in the Ward Schools	$966,800
Incidental expenses	70,000
For pianos	10,000
Support for the Academy	4,000
Repairs for the Academy	5,000
Normal Schools support	20,000
Apportionment to the corporate schools	30,000
Repairs in shop	10,000
Support of evening schools	10,000
Books, stationery and other supplies	125,000
Rent of school premises	25,000
Salaries of officials connected with the Board	36,000
Incidental expenses of the Board, including printing	12,000
For building and repairing school-houses	200,000
Deficiency of 1859	30,000
Total	$1,314,052

This is an increase upon the estimate for last year of about $70,000, which is accounted for mainly by the increase in the number of schools, and a consequent increase in the amount required for teachers' salaries. The document was ordered to be printed, and the Board adjourned.

City Politics.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last night at their rooms, No. 616 Broad-way, the attendance being quite full. The session was principally occupied in the discussion of a mat-ter in dispute between the Committee and the Seven-teenth Ward Republican Association. The Commit-tee, at a former meeting, prescribed certain rules and regulations for the government of the Ward Associa-tions, to which the Association in question objected and last night they sent in a communication utterly refusing to submit to them. Among the rules was one providing for an extra number of polls, one of which was to be sent to the Central Committee. This, it was alleged by the Association, was simply an attempt on the part of a few members of the Com-mittee to get possession of the names of the voters to further their own private political ends. The matter is still in abeyance, but it is believed that it will ulti-mately be decided in favor of the Association. The whole subject of the primaries was laid over until Thursday of next week.

MOZART HALL SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

Conventions of Mozart Hall Democrats met last evening in their respective districts to nominate can-didates for the State Senate. The proceedings were quietly conducted, and resulted as follows:

Fourth District—William Wilson.

Fifth District—No nomination; the vote being for Bernard Kelly, 9; for Smith Ely, Jr., 9. Adjourned to Wednesday next.

Sixth District—W. Drake Parsons.

Seventh District—P. G. Montgomery was nominated on the first ballot. There were a few scattering votes, one of which was cast for Richard B. Connolly, Re-corder and Chamberlain of the City of New-York, and Chief Clerk. Mr. Montgomery is one of the Tax Com-missioners, and has been a member of Assembly from this City.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Organization of the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

The election is over, and the excitement of it has now been fully realized. [illegible] from Democrat) has been elected Governor by a majority of eight to twelve thousand votes, and the entire Democratic State ticket is also elected. Although John O. Heard, Anti-Lecompton candidate for State Printer, was the choice of his party, he is still supposed to be defeated.

For Congress Shaw and Scott, the Democratic candidates, are undoubtedly elected by small majorities, although Shaw and McKibbin polled a very heavy vote, and a few of their friends still pre-fer to hope that full returns may save one or both of them. The hope is delusive, for both are defeated. The result of the election, however, will cause that if there had been a perfect and hearty union of the op-position to the Administration upon some of its most obnoxious and unpalatable acts for Congress, they might have triumphed.

The Democrats have maintained their large majority in the State Legislature, and hence of course elect the election of a portion of their legislative ticket. [illegible] The victory has fastened the Administration and the Democracy on the State more firmly than ever, for all their constituents. We are unable to give even details yet, but the complexion of the Assembly and Senate will be known in the State with-in a few days. It is probable that the Anti-Lecompton party will be slightly heavier than the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the Assembly, thus [illegible] the perfection of the latter from [illegible] unanimously in the campaign. The fact is that the opponents of our corrupt National Administration could not decently follow the banner of Denver Cal-houn as a reformer, for [illegible] any politician of men in the Union whose public record is so full of [illegible] that makes a certain style of public life obnoxious and contemptible.

My anticipations with regard to our Municipal election have all proved correct. The Recorder [illegible] is elected, with the exception of the unanimity of Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. Wm. Swain, who is defeated by Dunning, the nominee of both wings of the Democracy. This vision upon Mr. Swain was forced by the fact that Sunday has the credit of being a man of ultra-puritan sentiments, that he had voted against the expulsion of colored children from the white public schools, and had op-posed the foreign born by some of his other votes in the Board of Education.

The most strenuous efforts were made to elect P. O. Hyman Sheriff, on the Anti-Lecompton ticket, and to defeat W. Barbary, the People's nominee for County Clerk. To accomplish these ends large sums of money were expended in the former case to make Sheriff was wanted who could be used to aid a cer-tain set of land-grabbers in this community to save themselves from the legitimate effects of a recent de-cision of the Courts, which decided their title to a large amount of stolen real estate to be invalid. A "dead set" was made at Barbary, because he has a brother in the *Bulletin* office here, and his nomination was claimed to be the movement of that establishment. His defeat, therefore, was sought as a victory over the *Bulletin*—a journal which enjoys the hate of all the scoundrels, rowdies and political trickmasters in the community, as heavily as the respect which it com-mands from all those whose good opinion is worth having. The event of the campaign is the fact that the *Bulletin* of the evening before the election, which contained fifty articles, all sharp cuts at the public and devoted to the municipal election, the candidates, the people's party and its opponents. Ten thousand extra copies of it were gratuitously distributed, with telling effect. The paper is generally conceded to have been the most effective political bomb-shell ever employed in any canvass in this State. The triumph of Barbary as County Clerk, with almost no per-sonal effort in his behalf, and cordially supported by the *Bulletin* alone, must be accepted as a great tri-umph for that journal, and an evidence that its inde-pendence and power in the community is greater than that of all its rivals combined. So much for politics.

The following narrative of a recent case of summa-ry justice upon the Plains, was obtained from a gen-tleman who recently arrived in the State from the Gold Mines in Carson Valley. Among the emigra-tion across the Plains for California, this Summer was a father and son, the latter aged about twenty years. The father, before leaving home, married a widow who had a daughter about sixteen years of age, who also accompanied him on the trip. The young man made frequent improper advances to the girl, which she properly resisted, and, finally, to get rid of the annoyance, she revealed the fact to her uncle, who was also of the party. The uncle was very indignant at the youth for the insult offered to his niece, and threatened to shoot him if he again made a similar attempt. The young man not heeding the caution here given, did again approach her, and attempted by force what he had before tried to gain by persuasion. The uncle, upon hearing of this last attempt upon the virtue of his niece, approached the young man with a view to carry out his threat as it is supposed, the young man seeing which, also drew a pistol when each fired upon the other, but without any serious result; thus ended the difficulty for the day. The next morning the uncle arose first and was standing in front of his tent, when the young man seeing him in that position from the door of his own tent, fired upon him, killing him instantly. The emigrants in the vicinity, upon hearing of the affair, assembled and selected a jury and judge before whom he was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung. A gallows was formed by placing two wagons front to front, and elevating their tongues to an angle of forty-five degrees, bringing their ends together, from which the young man was swung into eternity. We did not hear the names of the parties.

On the 3d inst., at Willow Town, about 50 miles east of Carson City, one Mike Ossy shot Capt. Dana, station keeper. Dana had been drinking, quarreled with Ossy, and chased him around the house, firing twice at him, who begged him to stop. Dana not do-ing so, Ossy drew his pistol and fired, killing him in-stantly. Some emigrants took Ossy in charge, and intended to try him, but Judge Cradlebaugh had ar-rived from Salt Lake, and was about, at last accounts, to rescue the accused from the mob.

A serious and bloody fight took place on Tuesday at about 12 o'clock, at the Lumbers Precinct, about two miles from Marysville, between R. M. Turner, Bird Turner, Alfred Turner and R. Thomas, on one side, and James Sherwood and Joel McGee on the other. It seems that in the *melée* Sherwood and McGee were both shot—Sherwood through the right lung and McGee through the abdomen. It is difficult to get a correct version of the affair. McGee is likely to recover. Sherwood has since died, leaving a large and interest-ing family. R. M. Turner, Bird Turner and R. Thomas were arrested and brought to Marysville. Al-fred Turner has not yet been found.

The body of James Sherwood, a well known citizen of Marysville, who had been missing for some days, has been found drowned in Feather River.

Dr. Wm. D. Cowan, formerly one of the physicians of the Insane Asylum, was found, a few days since, a few miles from Mariposa, quite dead. He was evi-dently stripped of his clothing. The above was first given in Mariposa by the return of his horse, without a rider, to that city. Dr. Cowan leaves a family, who are now at the East.

It is rumored in Oroville, that a Mr. Hanway, of that place, and Mr. Dan Stevenson, of Marysville, were murdered on their way to the Washoe Diggings, at a point between Downieville and Sierra Valley. The report was brought to Oroville by a Mr. Bonnet. It is said that both men were found dead by the road-side, and that Stevenson's body was recognized. The other body being much mutilated, could not be iden-tified, but is supposed to be that of Hanway, who left for the Washoe Diggings in company with Stevenson.

A corresp

...ebrated the 4th, and steered for the coast of Cali-...

...Being in the heart of the Sonora Mining Country, Col. Forsyth, Wessman and E. H. Conner (late Editor of the Arizonian, Capt. Burns, Superintendent of the third division of the Overland Mail line) also ...ordered from El Paso, having charge of 200 pounds of gold dust, consigned to the Philadelphia Mint.

There were upwards of a ton of silver bullion at El Paso, awaiting shipment to the States.

The three mines of Arizona were doing well although the people there were greatly annoyed by the depredations of the Apache Indians.

Col. Fauntleroy had been superseded at Bonneville as commander of the Department of New-Mexico, which gave great satisfaction at Arizona.

Capt. Stevens surveying party had encamped near Pottsville, awaiting intelligence as to his future movements.

Indications of gold quartz rock have been discovered at Santa Cruz River, in the vicinity of Fort Buchanan.

THE STATE FAIR AT ALBANY.

A Tremendous Crowd Outside and In—Wise Blunders and Other Amusements—Agricultural Implements—The Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Manufactures, Fine Arts, &c.

The Democratic Exhibition on Capitol Hill.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

Quite one of those seamless who go up in balloons have hovered a while this morning over what three days ago was a green field, a mile out in half south of Albany, he might have looked down upon an extemporized city of more inhabitants than any one not in the habit of reporting political meetings and given to estimating crowds, could easily conceive to be crowded within such narrow limits. He might have seen, too, long lines of dust radiating from this mushroom city into every quarter of the country, but it would take more than mortal eye to peer through the dust and see the throngs of pedestrians and riders in omnibuses, chaises, carry-all carts, carriages of all forms and ...tability, all headed toward the Fair. The Northern Railroad put on a string of emigrant cars from the Central Road, and then ran up from Albany and down again as fast as they could take on and set down passengers, and always a great deal more than full. Toward noon they added baggage cars to their trains, and passengers were packed therein as closely as they could stand.

The day was glorious. In early morning a thick fog enveloped city and country, and lay doubly thick on the river; a fog so heavy that it took the *Isaac Newton* till 9 o'clock to force her way through it to her wharf. But as the sun got better the fog thinned out. The sky was unclouded, only a red murkiness obscured the vision in all directions along the horizon. It would have been oppressively hot but that a breeze from the South sprung up and fanned the sweating people.

If there had been nothing inside the Fair fence, what was outside was show enough to tempt a whole county to surrender its business for the day and go out to see it. Half-a-dozen wheel-swings—more often known as "three times round and a view for five cents"—were lifting all day their dozen pairs a piece, serving to test the sensation of going aloft "to see all the country and everything in the Fair," and whirling down again at a full speed. There was half an acre of eating-shops. I counted forty-three different places where "the three cards," the "rolling ball," the "swinging balance pin," or the rattling dice boxes, were plying a big business sweeting the quarters out of silly fellows bound to try their luck. One old man, who ought to have known better, kept betting his quarters till his $20 had vanished and he had drawn 100 blanks and a large experience, probably not worth a dime to him. The accomplices of course made some very lucky throws. And yet there is such a thing as a policeman, I am told, indeed I know it, for, inside of the fence, they everywhere prevailed dragging little boys of the sheds and threating those back who asked to get a sight through the skeleton platform, on which those who paid fifteen cents had choice seats, to see what was going on in the ring. Dozens of coils of anacondas, playing bears, fat oxen, negro minstrels whose jokes and songs edified a larger circle outside than inside the cloth, monstrous babies and stereoscopic visions of statuary, apparently cut before clothes were much in fashion, drew no very largely upon the purses of the crowd. But to see the snake-man, whose mother was chased a mile by a snake, which finally was killed by a dog, and hence the astonishing fact that his right hand was withered to a snake's size, and unless strapped down always kept squirming and striking, while his left was so deformed as to resemble a dog's head—and in to see the charming JULIA, the snake-charmer, dressed in Bloomer costume of red plush, who had visited the mountainous regions of Pennsylvania, and from their dens drawn forth the rattlesnake that now she proceeded to wreath around her arms, hind like a necklace on her neck, fondle in her bosom, and lovingly talk to—and in to see the Indian who unjoints his hips and sits on their edges rather than on a chair, who has not any arms or legs to speak of, yet with his toes draws out the rattlesnakes from their cages, and meanwhile talks like a Congressman—in to see these, there was a perpetual stream of visitors passing at all hours.

But it is scarcely dignified to tarry so long outside, while inside so much worthy of a premium is on exhibition. Every shanty, shed, or tent, that shows anything, however, is packed full of people. The Police tell you which avenues to enter, and which way to turn or you would come to a dead-lock and make no progress for an hour. You can scarcely squeeze into the dairy-room, where the butter, cheese, and honey have come in in unexpected abundance, for the throng of buxom lasses who lift the firkin tops and pry into the cheese boxes, and compare all that they see with the best they left at home. It would be nonsense to attempt a word of the novelties of household wares and manufactures in the machinery.—All I can see, struggling my best to get up to and examine it, is a crush of skirts, upon which some of straw and ribbons and flowers—a concentrated suggestion of bonnets settles down. The open fields are a drifting multitude of men and women. The carriage-ways are too tightly packed with pedestrians for pedestrians to choose the way of their drifting. The steam-plow, to which no plows are attached, tosses where it will, however, snorting and whistling perpetually for the ranks to open and let the monster lumber through. It is a much smaller monster than Fawkes', now on exhibition at Palace Garden, and is of Troy construction.

...ers' ballots are constantly shining solemn, ...merry humors in several quarters of the ... the stallions in the ring, prancing and ... to suit the suggestions of the Yahoos in ..., make this part of the field resound with ... The steam-engines are snorting, ... blowing, and altogether Babel is rebuilding, ...tion.

...ou pay the extra fee that lets you up to the ..., where all parts of the ring are visible, you ...ery other part of the grounds must be vacant. ... brought such swarms of men and women ... The Judges are busy all day taking ... Those that they award the premium ... at once with rosettes, and go dancing ... over the track, according to the ... sets of their peculiar beauties. But no ... number of premiums are yet announced.

... all its departments the Fair is a success ... the matter of cattle, horses, and agricultural implements it was never better.

Every evening while the Fair lasts, the farmers gather into the lecture-room of the Agricultural Building in Albany, and talk over subjects of interest. Last night, Judge BLOSSOM, of Lewis County, (whom the Democrats have just nominated for the State Senate,) was called to preside, and the topic of discussion was

THE GRASSES.

Mr. GOULD, of Hudson, taking the platform, delivered a discourse upon this topic, to which he has latterly been giving a good deal of attention. We were all profoundly ignorant, he said, concerning grasses though they constitute our most valuable crops. Our ancestors ten years ago produced a greater aggregate product than they do now, and unless we study more intelligently than we have yet done, their capabilities, and how to improve them, in ten years more they will produce still less than now. Our farmers are better acquainted with all matters of dairies, stocks, and grains, than those of any other kind, but of the grasses they know as yet almost nothing. Yet the grasses form one-tenth of the plants of the whole world. On these depend the qualities and qualities of our butter, cheese, meats and wool. Our cattle are but machines for converting them into leather and beef. The annual value of the grass produced in New-York is $60,000,000; in New-England, $30,000,000; in the United States, $200,000,000. The annual product of the grasses in New-York is enough to build two enlarged Erie Canals, and if the grasses are not too great two Hudson River Railroads in addition. There are 300 genera of grasses, including 3,000 species. Yet he would venture to say that not ten farmers in the State could identify ten of the species. WAY, the British chemist, had analyzed 14 varieties of grasses, and found that they differed in their nutritive value. With proper care rather than neglect, he concluded. The farmers, who had listened with much attention, declined to accept his statements without contradiction, and one after another got out of his chair and commenced, well, without grammar, but fluently, to contradict him.

The Democratic rally last night was not all the light processions and fireworks in the world could be—lumbering and pleasant to look at. The meeting was out of doors, and was immensely large. Senator DIX spoke quietly, moderately, smoothly, and was heard by those near the stand only. Senator DICKINSON's long address was very fairly sketched in the Times this morning. The old gentleman was full of fire and fun. There was an irrepressible conflict between his words sometimes as to which should get out first—a conflict which, for many seconds, would quite block up his utterance. But when they got out, whether Scripture, Byron, Longfellow, or stories of honest fricksome, they had a good many sharp hits mixed up with them. He stirred his figures too in a delightful way. He carved out conflicts, and crowned victories, and planted storms, and once threw a star on our team-work. He was jolly over the ...ignominy of his own defeat, and when he was ...bound to be up when the Democratic car started. Nobody loved position better than he, but he believed there were a thousand positions more desirable than official positions, and the one he aspired to was in the hearts of the people. The speech was a rouser in DICKINSON's best style, and the quotations, beyond cavil, excellent. GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The weather continues remarkably fine, and the largest crowd ever within a State Fair in one day visited the grounds to-day. Since Tuesday evening the city has swarmed with strangers, and new arrivals are recorded by every train. The ample and desirable hotel accommodations to be found in the capital is a great advantage at this time. The Delavan House, the Congress Hall, the Stanwix, the Commercial, and Anderson, the Farmers' and Mechanics', the Dunlap House, and all the smaller hotels are in full requisition, while outside accommodations should the public hotels be found insufficient, are provided in such amplitude as to insure visitors against inconvenience and trouble in securing quarters. The chances are, however, that the citizens will be put to their mettle in providing room for all, but no strangers will be permitted to go away unsatisfied. The Boston train last evening brought down eighteen car loads of passengers. The boats are literally crowded, and turn off their hundreds each trip. A large number of excursion boats from various points down the river reached here to-day, each loaded down with its living freight. The Central Railroad cars arrive at the depôt, leaving the rear car out of sight, and at the distance of a respectable walk from the city; and each car is as full inside as a city omnibus carrying thirteen female passengers. The northern road, which runs a train every half hour, adds a large installment to the crowd. These facts may convey some idea of the extent of the influx of visitors, which has steadily continued now for the past two days. The means of conveyance to the fair are ample. There must have been issued up to yesterday morning nearly four hundred licenses for carriages of all descriptions, while the half-hour trains on the Northern Road are a great convenience. Nearly every vehicle and every car goes up full of passengers. The Cattle Show of Devons, Durhams, Herefords, and Ayrshires, is very large. Messrs. FARLEY, THORNE, CORNER, E. CORNING, Jr., and the Hon. W. KELLY, have all large displays of the choicest cattle. Over five hundred horses are entered. The entries embrace many blood stallions, brood mares, and some of the best trotters in the Union. The display both of horses and cattle from Kentucky is noticeably large. The entries to the fair are as follows: cattle, 362; horses, 267; sheep, swine and poultry, 603; plowing implements and machinery, 495; grain and vegetables, sugar and honey, 350; domestic manufactures, 264; miscellaneous, 001; flowers and fruits, 260—total, 3,421. A fine dinner was given to-day on the grounds, which was cooked on the ground by the new cooking stove of RAYMOND & Co. It was served in a tent, and Gen. WOOL, HORACE GREELEY, Hon. WM. COWEN, and a small number of other invited guests, were present.

The receipts of the Fair, up to to-night, were $7 875 13, against $4,472 54 the same time in 1858, a gain over last year of $3,402 59. It was estimated that 40,000 people were on the ground to-day. The Society held a very full and interesting meeting to-night at the Agricultural Hall, with ZADOK PRATT in the chair. The subject discussed was "Manures and their Application." Remarks were made by several practical and scientific farmers, concluding with addresses by the President of the Society, and JOSIAH QUINCY, of Massachusetts. Mr. QUINCY advanced the opinion that the manure of a cow is worth as much as the milk. Ex-Governor KING was present on the platform.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—A VAGRANT BEATEN TO DEATH BY A LUNATIC.—Soon after midnight, on Tuesday, a shocking homicide was committed at the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island. JOHN MCGEE, a man eighty-two years of age, who assisted in building the Institution, and has been one of its inmates for many years, was the victim. MCGEE was locked up at the usual hour, 6 P. M., in the same cell with DANIEL DRISCOLL, a man who had been committed a few days previously as a drunken vagrant, CARL MUELER, an idiotic German, and ANDREW HAMILTON, a cripple. About 12 o'clock the keepers were relieved, and up to that time nothing unusual had transpired in the cells. In the interval between the departure of one keeper and the arrival of his relief, the night watchman heard the noise of an affray and cries of murder proceeding from the cell in which the men were confined. At this moment Mr. HILL, the keeper, came up, and on opening the door of the cell DRISCOLL attempted to run out, but was seized and secured. MCGEE was found on the floor, perfectly lifeless, while the other occupants were cowering in a corner. DRISCOLL was questioned as to why he had struck MCGEE. He answered in an incoherent way, that MCGEE had a piece of steel and a loadstone with which he was generating gas to blow them all up, and this story he kept repeating. The wounds of MCGEE were examined, and besides a fearful gash on his head, some fifteen cuts were found on his breast and neck, and a lacerated wound on the left groin. The injuries had been given with the benches used in the cell, but after these had been broken to pieces, the bucket of filth had been dashed over the old man and he was beaten upon the head with the empty vessel. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the deceased. HAMILTON, the cripple, testified that DRISCOLL received no provocation at all from MCGEE, and a few nights before he had acted as if he were partially deranged. His conduct at the inquest proved him to be insane. He talked in a wandering way of his exploits as a traveler, his ability as an engineer, and his wealth. He is an Irishman, 40 years of age. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries received at the hands of DANIEL DRISCOLL, on the 5th of October, 1859, while the latter was in a deranged state of mind; and further, we exonerate the keepers from all blame." The prisoner was then sent to the Tombs to await the Grand Jury's action.

THE SALE AT AUCTION OF YOUNG LANE'S HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.—The continuation, yesterday, of the sale of the effects of WM. J. LANE, Jr., the defaulting transfer clerk of the Fulton Bank, attracted much attention. The property had all been removed from the house in Nineteenth-street, occupied by Mrs. MERRIMAN and her daughter, to the salesrooms of the Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-street. It consisted of a singularly large collection of elegant and high-priced furnitures—carpets, oil-paintings, glass and silver-ware, cutlery, and, in fact, of every variety of useful, convenient and ornamental articles—so large, indeed, as to suggest the idea that the furniture was not all exclusively that which had been used by LANE; and when sundry articles for children's use, besides the material referred to, sufficient to furnish several ordinary houses, were put up, the budding idea assumed the form of a full-blown belief. The rooms were crowded with buyers, not a few of whom were females. The sale commenced at 10½ o'clock, and was continued until a late hour in the afternoon. The doubtful antecedents of the goods had no apparent effect in diminishing the desire of the audience to own the property. The bidding led off with much enthusiasm in the morning and was kept up in a spirited way to the conclusion of the sale. The prices were in most instances a great deal above the usual standard of second-hand furniture thus disposed of.

FOG ON THE RIVER.—A fog settled over the East and North rivers about 3 A. M., yesterday, considerably interrupting navigation, and detaining the steamers due here at an early hour. The Harlem boats upon their first trips did not get any lower down than Tenth-street, where the passengers took land tacks for the remainder of the journey, and put an unusual amount of change into the hands of the conductors of the Second and Third-avenue cars. The Astoria boat could not leave for the City until 9 o'clock, and was then obliged to stop also at Tenth-street. The Flushing boat, which left at 7¾ o'clock, reached the City at 10:30 A. M. All the Sound steamers were stopped beyond the Gate, and came down the East River in procession when the fog lifted, at 10:30 A. M. The Tenth-street and other up-town ferries made only occasional trips, ringing their bells and blowing ...

...accidents occurred. The ferries on the North River ...

...But having more sea room and less time, the fog was not so detrimental to them as to those in the East River. The Albany Day Line boats from the vicinity of Troy, Waud & Provost, K. Sow million cars, Yonkers, while coming down the river got lost in the fog and, in attempting to anchor opposite Fifty-second-st., came in contact with a schooner lying in the stream. Capt. Geo. W. Jeavis ran forward on the roll to board of his vessel, and in doing so slipped and fell overboard. In falling he caught at a fender on the deck. It is supposed that this struck him on the head and stunned him, as he sunk immediately, and was not again seen, though every effort was made for his rescue.

CHASTISING HER TRADUCER.—Mrs. MARGARET BEAUVAIS, a young married lady of Amazonian physique, was accused of assaulting and beating John W. HAMLE, of No. 490 Third-avenue, with a horsewhip. The complainant, a scorbutic youth of about 20, appeared greatly excited, and denied that provocation had been given for such a castigation. He did not mind the blows so much, but the shame of having been whipped in the shop where he worked, in presence of all the hands, was past enduring. Money was the only salve which could heal his wounded honor. In her defence Mrs. BEAUVAIS said that her character had been traduced by the young man; he had vilely slandered her and had refused either to acknowledge the fact or deny the truth of his story. His silence was so contemptuous that it was adding insult to injury, and she could not let it pass unpunished. She had believed the law powerless to afford her redress in such a case. If she had labored under a wrong impression she was sorry for it. Justice QUACKENBUSH, taking all the circumstances into consideration, held Mrs. BEAUVAIS in $300 bail to answer for assault and battery. She soon procured a bondsman and smilingly left the Court.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—When 3 o'clock, the hour for meeting, arrived yesterday, there was not a quorum of the Commissioners of Emigration present, so the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next. From the weekly statement it appears that 2,133 emigrants have arrived since Sept. 29, making the total number arrived during the year, thus far, 60,607. The number arrived up to Oct. 3, last year, was 62,507. The balance of the commutation fund is $32,094 60. The number of emigrants arrived at Castle Garden from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30 inclusive, as set forth in the report of JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent, was 7,405, of whom 3,053 sailed from Liverpool, 233 from London, 206 from Galway, 656 from Havre, 71 from Antwerp, 1,263 from Bremen, 748 from Hamburg, and 27 from Gutenberg. In September, last year, 7,805 emigrants arrived—400 more than during the same month this year.

THE POTTSVILLE MILITARY.—The Washington Artillery Company, from Pottsville, Penn., which arrived in this City last Tuesday, leaves for home at noon to-day. It numbers fifty men, under the command of Capt. JAMES NAGEL. The artillerists were received by a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, commanded by Lieut. PAINE. Yesterday they paraded through the principal streets in the morning. A battalion, composed of eight files from each company of the Seventy-first Regiment, will parade under command of Major TOMPKINS at 9 A. M. to-day, and escort the visitors to the place of departure. The two commands will pass in review before the Mayor and Common Council at 10 A. M.

DEATH OF THE MAN STABBED IN BAXTER-STREET.—MICHAEL CORNELIUS, the man stabbed on Sunday afternoon in Baxter-street, died early last evening at the City Hospital. The deed is attributed to a woman from whom CORNELIUS stole 75 cents, and who thus sought revenge. Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, with several of his officers, have been actively engaged since the murder in trying to discover the whereabouts of the supposed perpetrator, but unfortunately no trace can be found. A Coroner's inquest will be held this morning at the Hospital.

CLEARING OF FLUSHING CHANNEL.—The Board of Directors of the lately-formed Steamboat Company have contracted for deepening Flushing Channel, and operations were commenced on Monday last. The Channel is to be made 55 feet wide at the top, 50 feet wide at the bottom, and to have 6½ feet at low-water mark. The Company have received estimates from several parties for the construction of their new boat. She is to be of iron, 150 feet long, and of a proportionate breadth of beam. She will be fitted with compartments, and have all the modern improvements of passenger-boats.

REVIEWS AND INSPECTIONS.—In obedience to the General Orders eight companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, numbering 345 uniforms, turned out for inspection at Hamilton Park, yesterday morning, Brigade-Major TAYLOR superintended the manœuvres, which were executed with creditable precision. The Fourth Brigade, Gen. EWEN commanding, was on parade at the same time and place.

OYSTER INDIGNATION.—A mass meeting of citizens of the Twenty-second Ward was held last evening, to protest against the conversion of the Forty-seventh-street (North River) Pier as a place for dumping offal. Speeches were made by Police Justice CONNOLLY and others, resolutions adopted, and a Committee chosen to wait upon the Head of the Sanitary Department and ask for an abatement of the nuisance.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The A. N. GUNN Guard, of Tompkinsville, L. I., made their first annual target excursion yesterday. They went to Bechtel's Garden, where they contended for 30 valuable prizes. Among the invited guests were Dr. A. N. GUNN, Health Officer of the port, and RAY TOMPKINS, Esq.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail, last evening. A report from the Keeper of the Penitentiary was received, by which it appears that during the month of September there were committed to that institution 126 persons—males, 53; females, 75. Discharged during the same period of time: males, 44; females, 43. Total 87. Remaining: males, 141; females, 168. Total 309. During the month there were two deaths, and one prisoner, who was at work on the road, escaped. The Committee to whom was referred the annual report of the Superintendent of the Poor, reported that it was correct. During the year ending July 31st, 1859, they drew upon the Treasurer for $102,979 77, a decrease of expenses, as compared with the previous year, of $78,137 70. A resolution was adopted, directing that the coroners' be paid six dollars for each inquest held, in lieu of all other charges. These officers have heretofore received a fee of $5 on each inquest, and the expenses for witness' summons have averaged about $3 to each case. The subject of hiring the prisoners in the Penitentiary to a contractor, to work on the road, was further laid over, and made the special order for the next meeting. The Jail Committee was directed, by resolution, to report at the next meeting, the number of prisoners whose fines have been remitted during the last three months, and by whose order the Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers to enable them to make a definite report. The Board, after ordering the payment of a large number of bills adjourned to the 20th inst.

SENTENCES.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday OWEN MOORE and GEORGE HOLMES were convicted on an indictment for burglary and sentenced, the former to two years, and the latter to two years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoners robbed the house of EDWARD TERRY, No. 6 Remsen-street, on the 6th of August last, of property valued at $100. They also robbed house No. 161 Clinton-street.

POLITICAL.—The Americans in the Fifth Assembly District have nominated GEORGE D. WEBER for Assembly. The American Senatorial Conventions will be held this evening. In the Second District the Independent Democrats have nominated CHARLES R. DEL VECCHIO for Assembly.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will sell at Auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday, Oct. 6,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire household furniture contained in the house No. 85 Bleecker-st., among which are four large mantel and pier glasses; also handsome rosewood piano, one of Herring's iron safes, nearly new; velvet and Brussels carpeting, large bookcases, &c., &c.

The Commissioner of Patents has finally decided on the application of S. H. DOUGHTY, of this City, and others, for patent for the Woven Skeleton Skirt, and a patent therefor was issued on Tuesday, the 4th inst. T. D. Stetson, of this City, was the attorney for these parties.

Barthold's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $60. BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 424 Broadway.

How shall I restrain my passions and cultivate my higher nature, and in what pursuit can I be most successful, and make the most of myself? Get a correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER AND WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

F. Y. S. Improved French Yoke Shirts.
F. Y. S. At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. The Most Widely-known.
F. Y. S. At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 458 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box 3,502. No. 20 Platt-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50, $60, $70.
Office No. 469 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Achromatic Stereoscopes
Are far superior to all others,
and are made exclusively by
BERKEL BROTHER, No. 19 John-st., New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Monolith Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, Messrs. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

SINGER'S $50 SEWING-MACHINE, $100.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE for manufacturing purposes now sold reduced, to be without any successful rival in the market. Many just recently purchased in regard to various defects made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINE sells the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SEWING GAUGE REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

City or Country Ladies wishing Handsome Gaiters, from 12s. to 20s., Slippers and Ties 5s. to 8s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, should call at CANTRELL'S, No. 613 Broadway, below 12th-st.

Undergarments for the Season.
Every variety for ladies, gentlemen and children.
A. BANKIN & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway,
and No. 70 Bowery.

The All-England Eleven.
Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, Photographer, in connection with Messrs. BIEN & TURNER, will publish on SATURDAY NEXT, 8th inst., a photo-lithograph of the
ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN,
with the autographs of the players and a correct view of the Cricket Ground at Hoboken, forming a most valuable picture—size 16 by 20 inches.
Copies may be obtained on and after Saturday, of either of the above named parties, at 50 cents each. A liberal discount to dealers and publishers in this City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Montreal and Quebec. Copyright secured.
C. D. FREDRICKS, Nos. 505 and 507 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
BIEN & TURNER,
Nos. 447 Broadway and 69 Fulton-st.

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WHITE, THE HATTER.
The public are cautioned against the
FALL STYLES HATS, ISSUED BY WHITE.
The rays of light dancing around their graceful sides are highly dangerous to ladies. Remember
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

New Sewing Machines.
$35, $40 50, $10, $55, $60, $75, $90 and $100. AGENTS WANTED. EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

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Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELASTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—POST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., the Rev. ARTHUR MITCHELL, of Richmond, Va., to HARRIET EDITH, daughter of Dr. Alfred C. Post, of New-York.

BRAKER—JESSUP.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, Mr. GEORGE BRAKER to Miss ANN ELIZABETH JESSUP, both of this City.

GREENLAND—SEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the First Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, Mr. CHARLES F. GREENLAND to Miss KATE L. H., daughter of Peter See, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

FAIRCHILD—LEAVITT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the Church of the Holy Apostle, by the Rev. B. S. Rowland, the Rev. E. B. FAIRCHILD to LOUISA ESDAIL, daughter of H. Leavitt, Esq., all of Flushing, L. I.

RYER—MILLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at St. John's Chapel, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. FREDERICK R. RYER to ISABELLA B., daughter of the late Edwin B. Miller, of Morristown.

WINAN—PARKHURST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, JACOB WELLS, Jr., and MARIANNA PARKHURST.

KINCHAM—ROWLAND.—At Babylon, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Charles W. Cooper, EDWIN P. KINCHAM, of New-York, to MARY C. ROWLAND, of the former place.

SHUFELDT—EGAN.—In Chicago, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at the Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. J. C. Burton, HENRY H. SHUFELDT, formerly of this City, to EMELINE M., eldest daughter of the Hon. Wm. B. Egan, of the above place.

DIED.

HAYDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, JOHN, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hayden, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncle, John W. McGuire, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will leave his residence in 1st-av., between 45th and 46th sts., Friday, Oct. 7, at 9½ A. M., for St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., where Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, when it will proceed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

WHEELER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, ANNA WHEELER, daughter of the late Augustus Wheeler.

The friends of her father, and of her brother, George S. Wheeler, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 124 Ludlow-st. Her remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

BANKS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 5, WILLIAM GOULD BANKS, eldest son of David Banks.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, of consumption, Mr. JAMES STEWART, 54th and tool maker of this City, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, Mr. John Rose, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WILKIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, the Rev. HENRY S. WILKIN, in the 63d year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the "Church on the Heights," corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place. His friends, and the friends of the family, and of his brother, Agricola Wilkin, are invited to attend, without further notice.

MARTIN.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the residence of his son-in-law, Edward J. Mann, Col. EDWARD MARTIN, a native of Newport, R. I., aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Edward Martin, and sons-in-law, E. J. Mann, Dr. Fred. Mann, C. C. Taber, and the Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Friday, at 12 M.

☞ Newport papers please copy.

CATLIN.—At Newport, R. I., on Monday, Oct. 3, DAVID W. CATLIN, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

HILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., yesterday, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Samuel C. Hills, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CAMPBELL.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the residence of his parents, No. 207 South 4th-st., WILLIS ELLIS FURMAN, only child of Charles C. and Jennette E. Campbell, aged 3 years, 2 months and 1 day.

His remains will be taken to Metuchin, N. J., for interment.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—At Northville, Cayuga County, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, PHEBE A., wife of Elias H. Van Benschoten, and daughter of the late William Underhill, of Manhasset, L. I.

The friends are invited to her funeral, at the First Methodist Church, Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

A course of Eight Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) as follows:

Oct. 19—The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
Oct. 18—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 8—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 15—The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—A Distinguished Lecturer, whose name will shortly be given.

The subject for each Lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.

Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL will preside at the Organ.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady to the course THREE DOLLARS; can be purchased of W. W. Swayne, No. 219 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.—THE REV. E. H CHAPIN will deliver the first Lecture in this course, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

SUBJECT—WOMAN AND HER WORK.

Single tickets 25 cents; tickets for the course of eight lectures THREE DOLLARS; can be procured of W. W. Swayne, No. 219 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

MARIAN GREEN.
HEIRESS OF RED STONE HALL.
By
The celebrated
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
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NEW-YORK WEEKLY
To-day
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Price four cents.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
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SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
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The undersigned have just published a new and uniform edition of
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Complete in 6 vols., 12mo.
Price, in cloth, $1 25 per vol.; in sheep, library style, $1 50 per vol.; in half-calf, $2

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